ESTABLISHED 1784.
Oldest Daily Newspaper in the United States and Best Advertising Medium in Northern Virginia.

Alexandria Gazette

For this section—Cloudy and continued cold tonight, and probably rain.

VOL. CXXXIV—No. 195 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918. PRICE ONE CENT.

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CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

No services will be conducted in Immanuel Lutheran Church tomorrow.

Miss Virginia Whiting and Miss Julia Whiting Davis are visiting relatives in Barnesville, Md.

Mr. John J. Magner has received word of the safe arrival overseas of his son, Sergt. B. L. Magner.

Mrs. William Recker has received word of the safe arrival overseas of her son, Luttrell Recker.

There will be the regular preaching service at the First Baptist Church both Sunday morning and evening during the summer.

Miss Marie Greene and Miss Janet Gronau are the guests of Miss Margaret E. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Elizabeth Greene and Miss Helena Greene are the guests of Mrs. Persis L. Killam, New York City.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to Louis Dreifus, of Alexandria, and Estella Sandheimer, of Washington.

Miss Marie Fleet and Miss Elizabeth Hantzman returned Friday from a weeks' visit to relatives and friends at Strasburg and Harrisonburg, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Outcalt and daughter; Miss Helen Louise, and their guest, Miss Emma F. New, of Baltimore, have returned from a two weeks' visit in the mountains of West Virginia.

Magnue L. Robinson, colored, in former years a political leader among members of his race and for a number of years editor of a weekly paper here, died in Washington today where eh ha dmade his home in recent years.

Mrs. C. B. Bailey, Winston-Salem, N. C., is the guest of her parents, Captain and Mrs. W. L. Pinks, 314 Prince street. Mrs. Bailey has just received word of the safe arrival overseas of her husband.

At the Second Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock services will be conducted by Rev. Hamilton B. Williams, of the Y. M. C. A., Camp Humphreys, and Sunday School will be held in the Westminster building and Payne Street Chapel at 9:30 a. m.

"Is Attending Church Services a Necessity to Christian Living," will be the subject of Rev. R. W. White, pastor, at the Methodist Protestant Church at the evening service. Other services: Sunday School, 9:30; praeching 11, Christian Endeavor, 7:15 p. m.

Services will be held in Christ Church tomorrow at 11 a. m., and the people's open air service in the churchyard at 7 p. m. Rev. Wallace E. Rollins, of the Theological Seminary, preaching at both. A cordial invitation to attend these services and a hearty welcome awaits men in uniform and visitors. At the organ recital at 6:30, selections will be rendered by Mrs. Charles G. Lennon, and Master Lyman McCleary, and solos will be sung at the 11 o'clock service by Miss Madeline Parker, of Glasgow, Montana.

Amusements

RICHMOND—The superb photoplay, "Missing," a picturazation of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's famous novel, produced for Paramount release under the supervision of J. Stuart Blackton, the "master of screencraft," will be seen tonight at the Richmond.

SURPRISE—An interesting fact about the photodrama, "An Alien Enemy," in which Miss Louise Glaum makes her debut as star in Paralta Plays, and which will be shown at the Surprise theatre tonight, is that the story opens in Berlin, Germany, but later the locale, featuring practically the same characters, is moved to the United States, and at the end of the picture, through the development of the plot, the scenes are laid in France, still with the same people enacting the principal roles.

Two aviators were dashed to death form a height of 500 feet at Bay Shore, N. Y., within sight of a score or more of other airmen whose machines were flying at the time.

C. R. CALDWELL, OF STAUNTON, GETS POST WITH Y. M. C. A.

C. R. Caldwell, president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Staunton, Va, has been appointed business manager of the Southeastern Military Department of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., succeeding Henry King, who returns to the management of his private affairs in Murfreesboro, Tenn., after the donation of a year's service to the Y. M. C. A.

Having in his charge the business management of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., organizations at thirty points in seven states of the southeast, serving the soldiers and sailors with huts and equipment worth over $2,000,000 the position which Mr. Caldwell has accepted is a most important one.

Prominently known in the banking world, Mr. Caldwell is one of the strong business leaders of the South. As executive head of the Home Building and Loan Association and Mutual Building and Loan Association of Staunton, and president of the Caldwell Sites Company, wholesale and retail stationers of Roanoke, Va., he has been eminently successful.

Senator Gallinger Dies.

Franklin, N. H., Aug. 17.—United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger died early today at the Franklin Hospital, where he had been a patient for the last week. He had been in poor health for two months.

One week ago his condition became critical and he was removed from his home to the hospital for treatment.

HUN SOLDIERS BRUTALIZED

Krupps' Head in Diary Shows Atrocities Known in Germany.

London, Aug 17.—Dr. Muehlon, the late director of Krupps, shows plainly in his diary that the atrocities which German soldiers committed in Belgium were known in Germany. He says in one place:

"My informant, who is a very militarily minded gentleman, told me that the German soldiers put no restraint upon their propensity to plunder and have become pretty brutal. He himself had seen part of the town of Malines looted by the soldiers of the various regiments. The houses were broken into with the butt end of rifles. Objects which could not be destroyed then and there were carried away on wheelbarrows. Officers as well as men took part in the looting."

"Elsewhere," he adds, "our soldiers have taken to looting and pillaging to a very serious extent. They force their way into a house and demand all it contains, extorting compliance from the inhabitants at the point of the bayonet or by threatening to cut their throats. They take by no means only food, but money and valuables, and sometimes the most useless and extraordinary things. The cattle, too, are driven off without any necessity and left to die. Motor cars, ammunition wagons and other vehicles are stuffed full of property looted in this way. The truth is that the soldiers have become brutalized. They have incessantly fired upon the population and ravaged so many villages that they have lost all sense of proportion and all power of judging what is and what is not permissible in war."

WILL SUBMIT TO OPERATION TO REMOVE PICTURE.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 17.—Because he had a picture of the kaiser tattooed on his breast, Arthur Randolph Martin, of Paden City, W. Va., is going to undergo a serious and painful operation so that he will not be "pushed" nor his loyalty to the United States questioned, by his fellow marines after enlistment.

Martin was a tattooed man with a circus in civil life. He is a regular walking moving picture show. On his chest is done a large picture of the German war lord.

"I'm going to enlist in the Marine Corps in a few days," Martin told the recruiting sergeant, "but I'm going to the hospital first and have the piece of skin that contains this thing removed and new skin grafted on in its place. If the job is successful I can then enlist and go to camp without being afraid to take my clothes off before my pals."

Jumbo Hard-Shell Crabs; Linden Bay (very large) clams. Jacob Brill, fot of King street. 194-3t

HOUSING PROBLEM

Adequate Homes Needed For War Workers. Freak Structures Should Be Avoided—Suggestion Advanced To Erect Model Tenements in New Industrial Villages.

New York, Aug. 17.—There is, and has been for some time, a shortage of houses for workmen. The situation has been serious,—"acute" is the word most commonly used to describe it. It was necessary that adequate housing be provided for industrial workers. It appeared to be an "emergency" case.

Any emergency these days brings forth stores of freak solutions. The Patent Office is swamped with devices for winning the war. So with housing. All sorts and kinds of schemes for temporary shelter and permanent developments have been proposed. As to the danger in temporary shack [illegible] had occasion to address [illegible]e ago. But the danger [illegible] hastily thrown up shacks [illegible]orkers is slight compared to the [illegible] danger of freak permanent [illegible]elopments.

I do not hold that we should avoid [illegible] advantage of innovations and betterments. I leave it to the genius [illegible] country to adopt the latest and best ideas and enhance their value by improvements.

But at the same time, this is not the moment for reckless experimentation. Industrial housing is fairly a new problem with us, but an old one in England. The British have solved their problem. While conditions here in America are somewhat different, the underlying principles are the same, so we have a firm basis on which to work. The preliminary experimentation has been performed for us. We have the results to work from.

Therefore let us avoid freaks. There has been a suggestion advanced that model tenements be erected in these new industrial villages. Fancy, with all the land that is available in these small communities, enough room for every man to have a house and a yard and a garden, where a community can spread out, we are asked to build tenements, coops for humans, buildings going up with the air, with congestion, and all its evils.

In London, where congestion has ruled, the tenement has been doomed. The London slums are being done away with, and tenements are forerunners of slums. No, we don't want tiny tenements in these new industrial villages, nor do we want barracks. Well planned community houses or group houses, yes. They give individuality, which is only one of their manifold advantages.

The Government, assisted by some of the ablest architects, builders, welfare workers and industrial experts, has worked for months to formulate a definite housing policy. A set of standards has been "recommended." Recommendations in these days, coming from official sources, generally may be construed as orders. With such an outstanding figure as Otto Eidlitz, the New York builder, in charge of a large part of housing work to be done by the Government, or with the aid of the Goverment we may rest assured that the developments carried out under his responsibility will be on a high plane of practical, efficient idealism.

All other developments of a private nature should measure up to the same high plane. Freak plans, freak methods, will neevr do. After all, the man to be satisfied is the worker and his family. C. Stanley Taylor, in The Hoggson Magazine, reports the result of an analysis of housing conditions which he made for the Government in the middle west. During his investigations he questioned the general manager of a muiltions concern regarding the benefits which had accrued through providing houses for its workmen. The general manager said:

"The best mechanics who come here for jobs are married men who journey from distant towns and cities, attracted by the wage scale. They leave their families behind while they come to 'try out' the place. They are most usually good workmen. After finding a room for temporary quarters, they look around for a house to rent. There are none. The man likes his ojb. He likes us. But he computes the additional cost of living apart from his family, so he goes back, or seeks another place where he

(Continued on page two)

GET ANOTHER INCREASE.

Employes of W. V. Ry., Company Will Have Pay Raised Sept. 1.

For the third time this year the Washington-Virginia Railway Company has increased the pay of its motormen and conductors.

The new raise becomes effective September 1 according to an announcement just made by J. W. Rich, superintendent of that line.

For continuous service the schedule of pay effective September 1st will be as follows: Less than one year 40 cents an hour; second year 41 cents; third year, 42 cents; fourth year, 43 cents; fifth year and thereafter, 44 cents.

Extra men will receive one-half pay from time of reporting for work until excused for the day or assigned to a run.

FRENCH DRAWING RING

Germans Make Desperate Resistance On Approaches to Noyon.

Paris, Aug. 17.—French and Canadian troops have made progress against the Germans over a front of more than three miles between Goyencourt and Laucourt, west of Roye, according to the French official communication issued yesterday evening. Bois-des-Loges, five miles south of Roye, also has been penetrated deeply by the French.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 17.—Allied forces have occupied Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin and reached their old line of trenches east of Armancourt. Further north they pressed forward toward the Chaulnes-Roye line, taking Damery wood.

Sharp fighting continues east of Armancourt. Just west of Lassigny there was a lively combat for Chasseurs trench, in the middle of Plessier Park. The fighting ended in a victory for the French.

The Germans are still clinging stubbornly to the Lassigny-Roye line. They have given no indication whether they hope to hold it longer than may be necessary to save material and withdraw divisions whose communications are under the increasing menace of General Humbert's flanking movement.

The capture of Ecouvillon, which facilitated the taking of Ribecourt has been followed by the occupation of the Monolithe farm, giving the Third Army another grip on a vital position near Thiescourt and threatening the German line of retreat along the road to Noyon.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Picket Agent at Culpeper Has a Thrilling Experience.

O. L. Hudson, ticket agent and operator at the depot on the night shift, going on duty at 12 o'clock at night, was the victim of a daring attempt at robbery one night this week.

It seems that a negro was put off a passenger train earlier because he persisted in wishing to ride without a ticket. The man came to the ticket window several times asking questions, and finally came in the private door leading to the ticket office, and before Mr. Hudson realized the man was bent on mischief, the negro made a vicious swing at the agent with a bottle filled with sand. The blow struck Mr. Hudson on the arm, making a most painful hurt, and rather putting him out of action.

The agent was not armed, but such a racket was raised that the desperado ran out, only to immediately return with a large rock and resume the attack. Again failing to put Mr. Hudson out of commission, the man ran out, secured two heavy rocks, and for the third time attacked the ticket agent. By that time people at the Waverly Hotel and the Sisson House were awakened by the disturbance, and a freight train passing, the negro jumped on it, being shot as as he made his escape.—(Enterprise.)

It is reported in London that the illness of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has suddenly taken a turn for the worse. The monaren is said to be in a critical condition.

PRICES IN CITY MARKET

Country Produce at High Water Mark —No Indications of Variation or Shadow of Turning.

There was an average attendance of country people in market this morning. Housekeepers who a few months ago dreamed of low prices of produce during mid-summer have seen their fondest hopes decay. Prices today were as firm as the rock of Gibraltar.

Eggs generally sold at 60 cents per dozen, although some dealers early in the morning had the temerity to ask 60 cents. Butter could be obtained for 50 and 55 cents per pound. Chickens sold at 50 cents per pound, and old hens at 35 cents. Green corn, which at this time of the year heretofore sold at one cent per ear, was being held at 40 and 50 cents per dozen, while tomatoes, generally cheap and plentiful in August, were selling at 15 cents per quarter peck, or $1.50 per box. Lima beans were bringing twice the figures of other days. They were selling at 35 cents per quart.

Other vegetables were quoted as follows: Cucumbers 2 cents each; cabbage 5c per head; Irish potatoes 15c per quarter peck; sweet potatoes 10 cents per pound; beets three bunches for 10c; cymlins two for 5c; string beans 15c per quarter peck; egg plants 8c up.

Offerings of fruit were light. Cantaloupes sold at 5 and 10c each; pears 15c per quarter peck; grapes 25c per basket; cooking apples 8c per quarter peck; eating apples 10c.

Rev. A. E Speilman, pastor, will preach at Trinity M. E. Church tomorrow. There will be no evening service. Sunday School and Bible Class at 9.30 a. m.

BLOCK DANCE TONIGHT.

If Unfavorable Weather Will Be Held At Enlisted Men'c Club.

Plans are completed for the block dance scheduled for this evening by the Alexandria War Camp Community Service. In the event of rain the affair will be held at the Enlisted Men's Club, in which case admission to ladies will be by card only. If however, the dance is held as planned on Washington street, between King and Prince, it will be open to all.

The music for the occasion will be furnished by the Camp Humphreys Band, whose selections will be worth hearing even though we do not come to dance.

PROPOSED FEDERAL TAX ON MOTOR CARS SOON UP

Washington, Aug. 17.—What final form of taxing motor car owner will be decided upon by Congress it is not possible as yet to predict. All revenue measures originate in the House of Representatives and then go to the Senate, which may disagree radically with the House's interpretation of the situation. Then the measures passed by the two branches go to the conferees.

President David Jameson, of the American Automobile Association, recently presented to the two committees the case of the car owner in communications to Chairman Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means Committee and to Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr Jameson commented upon to the fact that the motorist now receives extensive taxation attention from the several states, referred to the certainty that any impost on new cars would be passed along to the consumer, and contended that any charge on the original cost of used cars would be manifestly unjust. Mr. Jameson asserted that it would be as fair to tax coal as gasoline, since both are fu producing quantities.

Several days after the filing of Mr. Jameson's communications, the House committee announced that it had decided to base the Federal tax on cars in use on a horsepower basis instead of on the original cost.

All Catholics in the army and navy of the United States, whether serving in America or abroad, are dispensed, as long as they remain in military service, from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays throughout the year with the sole exception of Good Friday. Catholic nurses also are dispensed

JOHN T. DUNCAN DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

John Thomas Duncan, forty-five years old, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence on Mount Vernon avenue.

His death followed an illness lasting fifty-six days of typhoid fever.

Mr. Duncan for many years past held a position with the Southern Railway Company and looked after the loading and unloading of freight for that company on its Union street tracks.

In addition to his wife Mr. Duncan is survived by two children, John T. Duncan, Jr., and Miss Iona Duncan. Three brothers and a sister also are living. They are William T., Edward and J. M. Duncan and Mrs. John Simms, the latter of Washington.

His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from his late residence. Services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Morton, rector of Christ P. E. Church, and Rev. Edgar Carpenter, rector of Grace P. E. Church.

JOINT BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A Hundred Little Guests Help Robert And Courtnay Cochran, Celebrate.

More than a hundred children last evening celebrated a joint birthday party of Robert and Courtnay Cochran, son and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Cochran held at their summer residence on Seminary Hill.

The affair was greatly enjoyed by the little folks and they had a gala time. The decorations were red, white and blue and beautiful favors were given all of the little guests.

A feature of the affair was the hunt for the hidden stars on the lawn by the children. Those who found the lucky ones for which they were awarded prizes were Miss Elizabeth Swan and Master Richard Kemper.

WEATHER ENEMY OF CUPID.

Disappointed Bridegroom Returns Unused Marriage License.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 17.—Marriage License Clerk Tibbott is inclined to blame the recent hot weather for a woman changing her mind and deciding that she should not become a bride. Through the official agency of a Justice of the Peace, a marriage license was duly issued to a couple down along the Blacklick. Later mute evidence stared from a page of the docket of the Orphans' Court. Attached to the page is the marriage license certificate, bearing a note on a slip of paper: "Mr. Tibbott—Too bad, but she did go back on me."

While sympathizing deeply with the disappointed swain, Clerk Tibbott believes that he did his share to aid Cupid and that he cannot guarantee a knot will be tied just because a license has been issued.

VIRGINIA NEWS

Luther K. Armstrong, for 30 years a railway postal clerk on the Southern Railway, residing in Washington, was struck by a passing train at Charlottesville Thursday night, and died later in the Martha Jefferson Hospital in that city.

The Brazilian motor ship Madrugada was sunk by shell fire by a German submarine Thursday morning near what is known as Winter Quarters Shoal, 35 miles off Norfolk. The captain and crew escaped in lifeboats and were rescued after rowing about four hours.

Nearly 2,000 soldiers, the greatest number of men ever naturalized at one time, were made citizens of the United States at Petersburg yesterday evening. The fighting men, largely of Italian blood, are national army soldiers from the replacement battalions at Camp Lee. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service and the Rotary Club of Petersburg. Assistant Secretary of War Frederick P. Keppel, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post were the chief speakers.

Two men were killed and one seriously injured at the St. Juliens Creek magazine, near Norfolk, by an explosion which occurred as they were loading a 6-inch shell with explosive D.

Uncle Sam not only protests his soldiers with insurance policies, but goes a step farther and insists that, for a soldier's wife to benefit by these insurance policies, she must behave herself or lose thereby. In other words, the wife of a soldier must not have an affinity, unless at her own expense.

BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

Suffragettes in Washington Jail Demand Treatment For Political Prisoners—Dr. Sarah Lockrey Freed, Tells of Discomforts.

Twenty-two of the twenty-six suffragettes who were imprisoned Thursday have completed the first twenty-four hours of a hunger strike. They are demanding the "rights of political prisoners.

Two of the twenty-six have been released on the payment of their fines. Dr. Sarah Lockrey, of Philadelphia, who is taking the practice of a surgeon doing war work, returned to Philadelphia to perform a major operation, and the son of Mrs. Margaret Oakes, of Idaho, paid her fine and had her released, saying he needed her at home. She protested, but after her fine was paid the authorities refused to allow her to stay in jail.

The women are at present held incommunicado, no visitors being permitted to see them. "One visitor a week is permitted each prisoner," said the superintendent. "After the women are here a week, each can have one visitor a week."

Dr. Lockrey brought out word of the hunger strike, and said that the women were chilled through Thursday night. A hasty call was sent out for flannel pajamas, but three grips filled with these and other warm clothing were refused at the jail when delivered, and the prisoners had to do last night with the insufficient clothing they had the night before.

"Rights of political prisoners," as defined by the Woman's National Suffrage Party, are, in foreign countries, "free communication with friends, visitors, food from the outside, their own clothes, books and personal belongings."

Treated Like Others.

"They're just like any other prisoners who break the laws and will receive the same treatment," said the superintendent. "I don't want to discuss their hunger strike yet. And I can't tell you whether we'll resort to forcible feeding, or if we do, how long we'll wait for them to abandon it first. The situation is not serious now."

During the last hunger strike the authorities resorted to forcible feeding after five days in some cases and after ten in others.

The suffragettes have refused to permit two of their number to join the hunger strike because of their age. These two are Mrs. Irving Gross, of Boston, and Mrs. Anna Kuhn, of Baltimore.

The women are held in a wing of the jail, which has recently been done over. It is clean, but the cells are in five tiers, and are only 5 by 7, with no windows, and too dark for reading. The windows are fifteen feet from the floor, so that the prisoners cannot communicate with friends as they have in the past.

The women are in the lowest tier of cells.

Defective Drains.

"Defective open drains make the place unsanitary," said Dr. Lockrey after her release. "I suspect that's why it was abandoned. So far the suffragettes are allowed to walk in the corridor. At first Supt. Zinkham refused to allow the windows opened last night and the odor was horrible, but later all the windows were opened and we pulled our beds out in the corridor to sleep.

"When I left this morning, some of the women were already feeling faint from the hunger strike, but all were full of courage to go on, and were planning to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, which she was spending in jail."

Miss Doris Stevens, in charge of the headquarters during the imprisonment of Miss Alice Paul, is planning demonstrations for next week in Lafayette Park, and telegrams are pouring from over the country telling of members of the party who will be heer to assist.

Names of Hunger Strikers.

The following are the hunger strikers:

From the District—Mrs. Agnes Chase and Miss Katherine Fisher.

From Connecticut—Mrs. Helena Hill Weed and Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Mrs. Geo. Koenig and Miss Edna Purcell, Hartford.

From Delaware—Mrs. Annie Arneil, Wilmington.

From Illinois—Miss Gertrude

(Continued on page four)

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

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BLOCKING STREETS.

Chronic complaints are urged against parites who are making workshops of public highways in Alexandria while repairing automobiles ,trucks, etc. Allowing any vehicle to remain upon a street of the city over two hours is a misdemeanor for which a fine can be levied. In cases of emergency, or where slight repairs are needed to such vehicles probably no one would complain, but placing a machine in a street and pulling it apart for the purpose of making general repairs is an offense prescribed in the city code of 1874, chapter v., sections 9 and 10.

Persons residing contiguous to garages are especially loud in their complaints, as repair work or cleaning machines is in many cases continued throughout the night. Often loud and boisterous conversation is indulged in which disturb the peace of those desiring to sleep. Oil drips from the cars while undergoing repairs, which renders the street unsightly.

The police are endeavoring to bring about better conditions, and certain persons whose wont it is to make machine shops of the streets have been notified to remove vehicles from the front of their premises, where some have stood, it is believed, for weeks, and directions issued for general repair work to be conducted in future within some building.

In cases of emergency minor repairs have been allowed on Sundays, but at present there is no respect of any day, and the din of hammering and filing often mingled with the sound of church bells.

During present congested conditions in Alexandria the authorities are winking at certain procedures upon the part of drivers of modern vehicles. But as such acts are generally the outcome of emergencies, there has been no attempt to cause any one unnecessary annoyance or expenditure. There is, however, a limit to everything, and the laws governing streets will be enforced should the procedures set forth above be continued.

GERMANY IS IN RETREAT.

Don't imagine that the Allied offensive has stopped. It is only taking breath, and before long it will be more offensive than ever. It is shown that in four weeks we have recovered 1,800 square miles of territory, captured fifty or sixty thousand prisoners, five or six hundred guns, and large quantities of ammunition and other stores.

As a contemporary says, we have changed the whole face of the war in Germany as well as France. The shadow of defeat has fallen over Germany like a dark cloud. From highest to lowest they are beginning to understand not only that they cannot win but that they must inevitably be beaten. The German will to conquer has been broken; all that even the most sanguine hope is that we may grant them terms that will not involve complete and abject surrender. Our prestige and our maral power have crossed the Rhine.

A specialist in the science of retreat, General Hans von Loehn, has been called in to take command of the German armies on the Somme front. The selection of this distinguished retreatist to head these armies speaks whole volumes. It shows that Germany is now on the defensive and that the best her military authorities expect is to avoid immediate disaster.

While the German mind is in retreat and the German armies in command of a retreatist, the Allied mind is on the aggressive and the Allied armies are under the command of a general whose slogan is always "forward. General Foch's advance may seem to halt for a moment, but his mind never stands still. He is most dangerous while he is quiet. He will strike again soon "somewhere in France," and he will strike in such a way as to tax to its utmost the genius of the German retreatist. To this complexion has it come at last. The German dream of conquest has been succeeded by the dreadful fear of being conquered.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

It is easy to see the purpose of those German submarines—apparently there are at least two or three of them—which are sinking fishing boats, coal barges, schooners and an occasional steamship off the Atlantic coast. As some one has said, the aim is not destruction just for its own sake, though the Hun dearly loves to destroy anything that does not bear a Teutonic stamp, but to arose such a feeling of apprehension in shipping circles that the Government will be forced to bring back to this side some of the warships and other armed vessels which are now engaged in convoying fleets of troop and supply ships bound for France or in assisting Great Britain to hunt down U-boats in the waters surrounding that country. If this protective work of our navy should be reduced, so as to guard more effectively the Atlantic coast, it is conceivable, according to the German point of view, that the flow of soldiers and sailors to the other side might be very appreciably reduced. That, in return, would have its influence on the western front at a most critical period of the war. So we see these repeated submarine attacks at a time when the weight of the American armed forces in France is making itself felt more decisively every day .

Secretary Daniels has already announced that submarine activity on this side of the Atlantic will not be allowed to irterfere with the plans already made for the record-breaking transportation of troops to Europe.

Still, it is not to be presumed that the navy is not giving vigorous protection to the Atlantic seaboard.

Doubtless the navy is doing all that is possible in the situation that confronts it. Happily for the United States, a large number of new destroyers are now coming from the shipyards and sooner or later these protective forces will make their power felt.

PASS HOLDERS MUST STAND.

Holders of employees' and other free passes good on the railroads in the Allegheny district of Pennsylvania must give up seats they may happen to occupy to passengers who have paid their fare. That is the free pass people must stand if trains become crowded, a general condition nowadays. Holders of passes on the Pennsylvania and Reading roads have already received a letter signed by General Manager Lee in which they are instructed as follows:

"In view of the reduction in passenger train service, required as a war measure to aid the movement of troops. Government supplies and freight, all employees riding on passes should be especially careful in observing their courteous obligation not to occupy seats when pay passengers are standing. An employee using a pass is enjoying a prvilege of transportation. A passenger holding a ticket has bought and paid for a right of transportation which must be regarded in every way superior. Under war conditions trains will at times unavoidably be crowded. It may not always be possible to give every passenger a seat, but certainly none should stand while railroad men holding passes are seated."

While the above ruling applies only to the Allegheny district of Pennsylvania, it is suggested that its application should extend all persons traveling upon free passes.

HOW FARM LABOR SHORTAGE IN SOUTH IS BEING MET

Washington, Aug. 17. — Scores of ways by which harvest help for southern farmers already has been provided or assured were told at the United States Department of Agriculture's conference of state farm help specialists for the southern states, held recently in Birmingham, Ala. Some of these ways are given here with the probability that they will be found valuable in communities other than those in which they are being used.

Alabama—County farm help bureaus organized in counties where principal cities are located; membership usually includes county demonstration agent, county food administrator, chairman of county council of defense, a leading farmer and a business man. Through the State Council of Defense, 5,000 boys are being mobilized over the state to aid in the harvest. Definite plans made for using city men with farm experience through the aid of civic associations and other organizations, with efforts for the entire release of men from non-essential occupations. Women being more generally employed in positions heretofore held by men, such as those of elevator operators, clerks and waiters. Cities adopting effective vagrancy laws.

Georgia—White women organizing to pick cotton, and have packed a large part of the peach crop. Anti-loafing laws forcing able-bodied idlers inot work. Cities and towns expected to furnish from 75,000 to 100,000 emergency farm hands this fall. Farmers have speeded up their work and have directed it more intelligently this year tha never before.

Kentucky — Idlers being forced through prosecution and public sentiment to take up productive work. Prejudice of farmers against use of boys being overcome; older high school students giving effective service. City men in business and industries being enlisted for emergency farm work, and proving their ability. Ways of increasing the efficiency of farm labor being worked out and brought to the attention of farmers.

Louisiana—County councils of defense are having ordinances passed to close poolrooms, and are using war emergency service registration cards for men of from 18 to 50 years. Tractors running in two shifts and 24 hours a day. Negro women found to be capable of doing men's work in fields.

North Carolina—Many poolrooms closed for the period of the war. Railway industrial agents helping civic and governmental agencies to man the farms. Farmers speeding up by using larger implements. Diversification of crops allows one section to draw harvest labor from others.

Oklahoma—Mines slackened operations and oil operators released every man who could be spared during the wheat harvest season Cities have refused licenses to resorts of the idle. Farmers co-operated to buy tractors.

Tennessee—Farmers have worked more days, longer hours and on Sundays, and have come out of retirement to go in the fields. Chores turned over to women and children. One hundred women reported plowing in one county. Men living in small towns and owning farms have worked their land. Men teachers and high school boys spending vacations in farm work. Courts adjourning and sawmills stopping work during the crop season. Better machinery and more horses being used, while tractors work by night as well as day.

Texas—Banks have been asked to finance farmers in bringing in laborers from Mexico, money allotted for this work by the governor; 10,000 men from this source had been obtained in mid-July.

West Virginia—Banks, factories and stores have released employes for short-time farm work. Farm business better organized, farmers are working longer hours and harder and helping each other more, increased numbers of women are in the fields, idleness is being discouraged and boys are doing more work.

Some of these methods of meeting the labor shortage are being used in all states, some in one or a few. From this list, Department of Agriculture officials believe, every person or organization interested in helping to solve the farm labor problem can find a field for effective effort.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

may find a home. We have lost nine out of every ten married men we have hired during the last year; the reason is simply because they were human and wanted to live at home. They are the best kind, the home-loving, steady-going, dependable workmen. We had to have them. That's why we build homes!"

Yes, that's why that concern is building homes, and it was noticeable that the general manager said homes and not houses, and in that one word "homes" he said bare the secret of success of industrial housing viewed from the standpoint of investment. Build homes—not merely houses!

And away with all freak theories!

Notice.

The Jameson Studio will close Saturday, August 17. After that day all orders may be called for at the residence, 225 North Royal Street after 6 P. M. 191-2t

Notice.

There will be a called communication of Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22, A F. and A. M., Monday evening, August 19, 1918, a 8 o'clock, for work. Come and help the soldiers.

By Order of the Worshipful Master,
A. G. UHLER, Secty.

WANTED.

WANTED—Six or 8 rooms house near business section preferred. Address Box 200, Gazette Office. 195-2t

WANTED—Waitresses, white; $12 a week to those experienced. Apply Monticello Cafe. 185-tf

WANTED—Boy, 14 or over, with wheel. Apply 311 King street. 185-tf.

WANTED—Refined young couple desire good room and board with good family; Alexandria or vicinity. State terms. Box 300, Gazette Office. 193-3t

WANTED—By September 1st, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping. Address T. Gazette Office. 195-3t.

WANTED—Good kitchen man, $12 a week; also short-order cook; pay $18 to $20 per week to good man. Apply Monticello Cafe. 187-tf

WANTED—To buy a small shoe store, stock and fixtures, and to rent the building. Address Box 200 Gazette Office. 191-6t

WANTED—Girls at the Pants Factory, 2d floor, Gazette Building, 317 King street, Alexandria; $6 per week while learning; best wages paid experienced stitchers on sewing machines. Apply at once. 195-6t

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT—At 211 South Patrick street, large, furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Modern conveniences. 194-2t

FOR RENT—Twelve-room house, furnished for a rooming house or boarding; immediate possession. Address P. O. Box No. 184, Alexandria, Va. 191-5t

FOR SALE—A lot of iron beds, springs and matresses, never been used. Address "Furnishings," Gazette Office, for appointment. 191-5t

AUTO FOR SALE—AUTO WANTED

FOR SALE—Early 1917 Hudson Sedan Super Six; wheel base, 130; wheel 35x4½; recently upholstered; in perfect condition.

WANTED—Cadillac or Buick Touring Car or Sedan, late model; what have you to offer; where may it be inspected? Address communication to R. L. Lake, Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va. Send picture of what you have to offer. Are you interested in what we have for sale?

JELLY MAKING

By Ellen I. Kelley.
(Director, Department of Household Science, National War Garden Commission, Wash. D. C.)

Fruits to be used should be sound, just ripe or slightly under-ripe, and gathered but a short time. Wash them, remove stems and cut large fruits into pieces. With juicy fruits add just enough water to prevent burning while cooking. In using fruits which are not juicy add water until two-thirds of the fruit is covered. Cook slowly until the fruits are soft. Strain through a bag made of flannel or two thicknesses of cheesecloth or similar material. Write to the National War Garden Commission, Washington, for a free caning booklet. Send a 2-cent stamp for postage.

Instead of sugar use three-quarter cup corn syrup to one cup of fruit juice. Boil the juice to one-third its volume and add the corn syrup. Boil rapidly. The jelly point is reached when two drops run together and fall as one from the side of the spoon. Skim the juice, pour into sterilized glasses and cool as quickly as possible.

Seal with layer of paraffin and a cover of metal or paper. The Commission will gladly answer any questions written on one side of the paper and sent in a self-addressed stamped envelope.

NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that we are now located at 110 South Pitt Street, where we will give all orders prompt attention.

JOS. M. ARMSTRONG,

PEOPLE'S OPEN-AIR SERVICE
CHRIST CHURCH YARD
Sunday Afternoons at 7 o'clock

Good Music—Hymns That All Know and Love.

PREACHER—Rev. Wallace E. Rollins, Theological Seminary.

All Invited—All Welcome.

Men in Uniform—Our New Citizens—Visitors—Old Residents. . . .

Seats for All.—Come and Bring Your Friends

In Case of Rain, Services Will be Held in the Church.

OTHER SERVICES—Men's Bible Class, in church at 9:30, led by Judge Louis C. Barley.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., in Parish Hall. Lesson, Christian Worship—The Holy Communion, Mr. E. S. Leadbeater, leader.

Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a. m., by Rev. Wallace E. Rollins.

Organ Recital in the church at 6:30 o'clock.

THE MONTICELLO CAFE

begs to announce that the ban has been lifted at this popular rendezvous for MEN in UNIFORM and their FAMILIES.

What Is Chiropractic?
(Ki-ro-prak-tik)

Not Medicine; nor surgery.

It deals directly with the cause of ill health.

If you are sick and have tried everything else without satisfactory results, don't be discouraged, try CHIROPRACTIC Spinal Adjustments and get well.

Investigation costs nothing, and may mean health to you.

Dr. Beuchler,
Chiropractor
724 King st. Alexandria, Va.
Mon., Wed., Fri., Hours 1 to 4 p. m.

"The Store of Greater Service"
LANSBURGH & BRO
Washington, D. C.

A Sale of Women's Coats . . .

Medium Weight that You'll Want to Wear in the Motor and on Chilly Fall Nights

Choice of 81 Coats at 1-3 Off

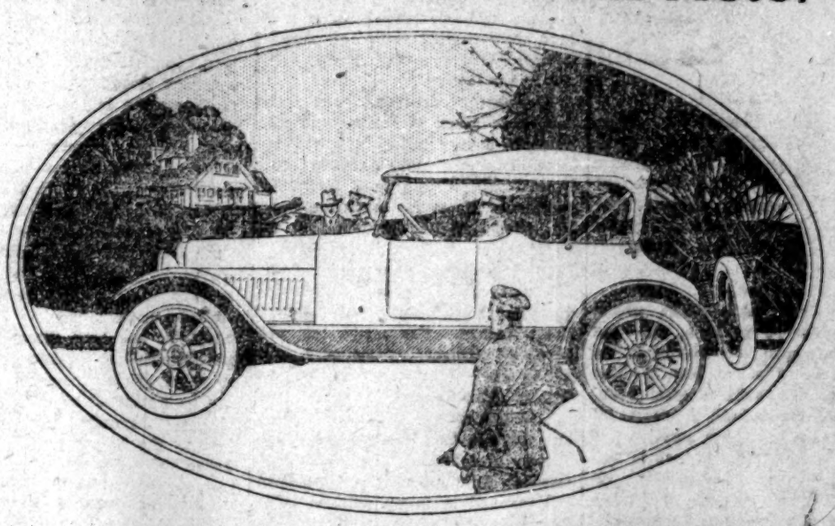
Original Prices Ranged From $16.95 to $69.50

Materials include best grades of all-wool serge and poplins. Also silk crepe de Paris, silk taffetas, silk failles, silk poplins and heavy satins in all the wanted shades, including many navy blues and black.

Original ticket on each coat—Deduct One-Third.

Second Floor—Lansburgh & Bro.

CHANDLER SIX
Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



A Great Automobile At Moderate Cost

NEARLY fifty thousand Chandler owners know how powerful and responsive, how economical, how dependable and enduring the Chandler car is.

"Greatest of all light sixes" never more accurately described the Chandler than it does today. If you wished to search the whole market with minute comparisons and tests this would be your answer, too.

In the ownership of a Chandler Six you will possess a really great automobile—great from the standpoint of mechanical excellence and daily performance under all road conditions, great from the standpoint of economy in operation and maintenance. Thousands of Chandler owners get gasoline mileage of fifteen to seventeen miles per gallon. Seven thousand to nine thousand miles per set of tires is the usual Chandler report. Owners and dealers alike say the service upkeep of the Chandler car is much less than that of other good cars which they have owned or sold.

Beautifully designed and finished bodies are mounted on the famous Chandler chassis.

Choose Your Chandler Now

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1795 Four-Passenger Roadster, $1795
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1875
Convertible Sedan, $2495 Convertible Coupe, $2395 Limousine, $3095
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland

Mt. Vernon Auto Co.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

S. Kann Sons Co.

BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

"I Am Going Down to Kann's for Some 38c Voile"

It is almost a popular refrain, so many women have said it this season, and have carried out their expressed intention.

It would indeed be difficult to give a correct estimate of the number of different patterns that have appeared and disappeared from our counters in this popular-priced voile. But when new ones arrive almost daily you can always be sure of finding something decidedly interesting and charming here in voiles at this price. We know you will want to see the latest ones. So just come in and give us the pleasure of showing them to you.

Kann's—Street Floor.

ELECTRIC FANS

Just received new stock of high grade General Electric Fans which we will dispose of at *Special Prices.*

9-inch non-oscilating	$14.00
12-inch non-oscilating	19.00
12-inch oscilating	22.50

Alexandria County Lighting Company

524 King Street — Phone 193

NOTICE

You are Cordially Invited to Purchase Your Allotment of

War Savings Stamps

at the

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Corner King and St. Asaph Streets

The Alexandria National Bank

Deal with the tall Bank on the corner of King and Royal Streets.

All transactions from the smallest to the greatest receive careful personal attention.

Home people and strangers welcome.

3 PER CENT PAID ON SAVINGS.

For Sale

Immediate possession, two story brick, slate roof dwelling, eight rooms and bath, furnance heat, detached, bright and cheerful. Large yard in rear, side entrance, centrally located, 1-2 square from King street.

Graham & Ogden

530 King street. Alexandria, Va.

JEWELRY ENHANCES THE CHARMS

—of lovely woman. Especialy such dainty, tasty adornments as are contained in our exhibit. The rings, bracelets, La Vallieres, etc., make ideal and lasting gifts, perpetual reminders of the giver's genrosity and good taste. And for high class jewelry our prices are remarkably low.

Saunders & Son

529 King Street.

THREE SONS—AND THE WAR

(A story by Harold Whitehead, Boston University. Serving with the American Council of Education, Washington, D. C.)

War! Like a rushing, living torch that word lighted a divine fire in these glorious United States on that never-to-be-forgotten April 6, 1917.

From the busy rush of the big city, from the quiet peace of the village came a mighty force—volunteers to fight for the most glorious heritage man ever fought for—Freedom.

The demands were enormous, for the task was gigantic, but the demands were met with a promptness and deadly earnestness that heartened our courageous allies.

This war was no impersonal affair, but something that touched every home and every heart. An eager desire to anticipate the call to duty thrilled milions of men and women.

What that duty actualy was, many people only vaguely understood. Our government promptly realized the need for pointing out the duty to its citizens, for it did not at once call every one to battle on the tortured fields of France with the greatest scourge that ever cursed the world.

In the small, busy manufacturing town of Hammerville lived old man Parsons with his wife and their three sons, John, the eldest, was 24 years old; Robert, who would soon graduate from high school, was going on 18, while Dick—dear, mischievous Dick—was 16, three boys whose manliness would cause a glow of pride to any parents.

On that memorable April 6, the orderly routine of the Parsons households was rudely shaken when Robert rushed excitedly into the house and yelled:

"It's war, Dad! It's war, Mother! Gee, now we'll give the Hun something to remember. I've just seen John; he's going to enlist. It says we're going to send millions of men to France. I hope I'll have to go."

The father looked with pride on his son, but the mother merely smiled faintly and turned away so that the others should not see the anguish in her eyes. "Of course, if the boys had to go, she would be proud to have them go—but her boys—John was a man, but he was her boy. . . ."

And so John marched away with the loyal sons of Hammerville to do his duty. But Robert and Dick felt that they ought to do something; they wanted to do their duty, but what was it?

Robert graduated from high school and then informed his mother that he must enlist.

"It isn't as if I was a kid, mother. I'm bigger and stronger than many men. I just can't be a slacker. You see my point, don't you, mother?"

But mother didn't see his "point." She saw her son full of eagerness to do his duty as he conceived it, but WAS it his duty to go? Did he best serve his country and his flag in that way?

She decided to find out what he ought to do. If it was his duty to fight at once—well, she would do her duty, and send him away with a smile on her lips, even if—

The Students' Army Training Corps! The words stood out as if written in letter of gold. Mrs. Parsons folded the newspaper with trembling fingers and moved to the window and read the item. This is what she read:

". . . The experience of France and England has shown us the urgency of training our young men, of encouraging all who possibly can, even at a sacrifice, to attend college or university so as to provide a body of trained leaders and specialists who, both during and after the war, may efficiently meet the nation's needs.

If we send all our young men to France, we cripple our future, for the young men and women of today have to guide the destines of our country in the strenuous fight for commercial development that will follow the war.

Moreover, the administration realizes the value of college trained men for officers—more than 80 per cent of officers today are college men and the colleges cannot graduate men quickly enough to meet the government's demands for officers.

To make clear to the high school graduates and those equally prepared what is their duty, the War Department has created the Student's Army Training Corps. In a few words, this is what it means:

A student enlisted in the Students' Army Trianing Corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay he is classed as on inactive service, but in a national emergency the President may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

His relation to the draft is as follows:

Any student so enlisted, though in the military service or the United States, is technicaly on inactive duty, and therefore must register after he has reached draft age and upon notice by the President. Upon stating in his questionnaire that he is already in the military service of the United States, he will be placed automatically by his local draft board in class 5-B, as provided by the Selective Service regulations. The draft board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from army to navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the army upon recommendation of the college president and the proper military authority.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the government.

Should Congress lower the age of liability to immediate military service, men of the new ages NOT ALREADY ENLISTED may find difficulty in entering the service otherwise than through the draft boards. In view of this possibility, all men expecting to enlist at all in the Students' Army Training Corps will do well to enter promptly."

Mrs Parsons read the news item carefully three times As she was finishing it for the third time her husband came in One glance told him that each had read the important news.

"But, my dear," Mrs. Parsons smiled sadly, "the money—things cost so much that we have little to spare."

"Cheer up, mother," her husband answered, 'I saw Mr. Leighton. He asked me if I wanted to let Robert do his duty and go to college so as to fit himself to serve his country in the future. Of course, I said "Yes," and he said: 'Then I'll gladly let him work in our office part time; you know we have a branch office near the university—he'll make enough to pay his way through if you'll help him just as much as you do now.'"

When Robert was told of the plans for his future, he rebelled—it was the natural thing for a red-blooded American boy to do. He wanted to fight. "John's in the army, isn't he? I want to kill Huns."

After a time, however, he saw that he served Uncle Sam better as a member of the Students' Army Training Corps than as a pirvate in France.

Then a big thought occurred to him. "As a colege student he would be a soldier just as much as if he were fighting as hard a fight as his brother in France, for John and he would both be doing the work that most helped their country. Besides, even if he enlisted in the regular army he could not expect to see actual fighting much sooner than through the S. A. T. R.

And so it was that Robert saw his duty, AND DID IT.

Dick, the youngest, felt very blue. For once he forgot to tease his mother and for a whole week got into no mischief.

"Mother," said Mr. Parsons in a worried tone, "something's up. Dick is too good; something is wrong with the lad."

There was, and a day or so later a very rebellious Dick stood manfully before his father and said:

"Father, I am going to work; I can get a job in the Hillside Mill and work on war supplies. I can't be a slacker; I've got to go and I'm going.

"So, Dick, that's the trouble, is it?"

"Yes, father."

"Well, Dick, if its best for you to go, I'll not stand in the way, but promise me you won't do anything for a week or so that I can look into it."

Dick promised, and it was a long week of waiting for him. Before the week was out, however, Mr. Parsons asked Dick to go for a walk with him. Father and son set off together and after a few minutes Mr. Parsons said:

"Dick, who's the Secretary of War?"

"Secretary Baker, of course," Dick answered with surprise."

"I supose he'd know as well as anybody what would help to win the war, wouldn't he?"

"Sure, he would."

"Well, Dick, Secretary Baker says the most useful thing a high school boy can do is to finish his course." Dick was silent at this.

"Do you know who's President, Dick?"

"Stop your fooling, father," Dick laughed.

"Well, President Wilson says: 'Both the present demands of the war emergency and the prospective demands of the necessary readjustments inevitable to follow emphasize the need of providing in full measure for the education of all people.' That includes you, Dick, you know."

Again Dick made no reply.

"Who's the United States Commissioner of Education?"

"Mr. Claxton, isn't he?"

"Yes. He says: 'When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of intelligence for citizenship than has ever been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task.' You can't be a college man until you graduate from high school."

Dick gave a little sigh. "I guess you're right, father. Say, but it's tough to have to stick in school though."

"Of course it is, Dick. You've got as hard a job as John or Robert, but I think my boy is man enough to tackle a hard job and win out. Besides, you can enlist into the Boys' Working Reserve part of the year and help feed the soldiers. How about it, Dick?"

The lad squared his shoulders. "Yes, father, I guess it's what I ought to do, so I'll stick to school and make Uncle Sam proud of me."

And so Dick saw his duty and did it.

How about you? Are you a Robert, John or Dick?

Whichever you are, do your bit as they did and you will do the best thing for yourself and for your country. It is not always easy to do our duty, but American boys have grit enough to tackle a hard job and come out on top.

NOW, IT'S UP TO YOU.

Important Announcemen

GIRLS

Over 16 Years of Age

To learn telephone operating. You will be paid while learning, the best profession in the city for girls. Apply at 105 North Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

Ask for Chief Operator.

HOO! HOO!

Join the Owls now while the charter is open and the Initiation Fee is only $6. After the charter closes it will be $25. This organization offers exceptional benefits for small monthly dues. The charter will positively close on Thursday night, August 22.

Every one whose application is in and all who want to file applications may see me or any member or be at Pythian Temple, 319 Cameron street, Thursday night. Every member please be present to help to get all the new members possible.

SAM BAIN,
National Organizer.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M., CLOSES 5:30 P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS

SWAN BROS

Summer Clearance Sale

Now In Progress

Women's Wash Skirts and Suits Greatly Reduced

Women's $3.50 and $3.98 White Tub Skirts, now, $2.49

Women's $4.98 White Tub Skirts, now..... $3.49

Women's $7.50 Washable Suits in White and Blue, now $4.98

New Butterick Patterns..... 15c, 20c, & 25c

FOR SALE

KING STREET PROPERTY, 30 FOOT FRONTAGE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND COLUMBUS STREETS.

Alexander Suter, Inc.,

OFFICES— 529 King Street Phone 806
309 Cameron Street, Phone 495.

The First National Bank

OF ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER ALL

Liberty Bonds

PURCHASED THROUGH THIS BANK

and

Paid for in full

BURKE & HERBERT, Bankers

Established 1852

High Grade Investment Bonds 1st Mortgages on Real Estate

Deposits Received Subject to Check 3 Per cent. paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. Letters of Credit and Travelers Express Cheques.

Your Winter's Coal Supply

On account of rulings of the U. S. Fuel Administration, it seems doubtful if Virginia will receive sufficient anthracite coal to supply the demands. If present rulings are maintained, this shortage will be very great in Alexandria and we earnestly advise our customers to put in a reasonable amount of bituminous coal as a safeguard against a coal shortage next winter.

We are now securing some very fine bituminous coal which we believe will work in all characters of coal burners but the latrobe stoves.

W. A. SMOOT & COMPANY, INC.

RICHMOND THEATER MONDAY

He's In a Harem, Now!

The Queen of the Harem needed help. Could she get it? Could she! Who could give it better than our loose-fitted American friend,

Douglas Fairbanks

in

"Bound in Morocco"

Thrilling situations, abundant comedy and plenty Fairbanksian stunts which makes this offering one to be remembered.

BRAY'S PICTOGRAPH

RICHMOND THEATER TONIGHT

A Story of Love and War

"MISSING"

The story is highly dramatic, the action strong and rapid, and there are many situations filled with thrills.

SURPRISE THEATER TONIGHT

LOUISE GLAUM

in

"An Alien Enemy"

An American girl is sent over by the Germans to spy on the United States, but turns to help the Americans

SURPRISE THEATER MONDAY

The World's Famous Beauty,

Lina Cavalieri

in

"The Eternal Temptress"

Her glorious beauty, her powerful dramatic power, and her gripping personality will enthale you in this picture

Also "THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Owing to the remodeling of the Surprise Theater pictures will be shown on Mondays and Saturdays only.

RAILROADS.

Washington Southern Ry.

Schedule In Effect June 10, 1918.

For Washington and points north daily 8:08, 9:53, 10:03 a. m., 12:13, 12:28; 1:18, 2:58, 3:18, 10:13, 11:33 p. m.

Week days only, 6:20 p. m. Saturdays only 5:05 p. m., and Sundays only 8:18 p. m.

For Fredericksburg, Richmond and points south at 3:35, 7:55 (local) and 9:47, a. m.; 2:27, 2:47, 5:17 (local) 6:17, 8:17, 9:17 p. m. daily.

Accommodation for Quantico at 10:50 a. m daily and 2:58 p. m. Saturdays. Night train leaves 11:48 p. m. daily for Fredericksburg and intermediate stations.

NOTE—Times of arrival and departure and connections not guaranteed.

WASHINGTON VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

In Effect February 28, 1918.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

Leave Alexandria for Washington

A. M.—*5.00, †5.40, †6.00, *6.10, 6.20, *6.30, 6.40, *6.59, 7.00, *7.10, 7.20, *7.30, *7.35, 7.40, *7.45, *7.50, *7.55, 8.00, *8.05, *8.10, 8.20, *8.30, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00 11.20, 11.40.

P. M.—12.00, 12.20, 12.40, 1.00, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 8.00, 8.20, 8.40, 9.00, 9.20, 9.40, 10.00, 10.20, 10.40, 11.00, 11.20, 11.40. A. M.—12.00.

*Except Sundays and Holidays.

†Except Sundays.

Leave Alexandria For Mt. Vernon

A. M.—†5.35, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.50, 10.35, 11.35.

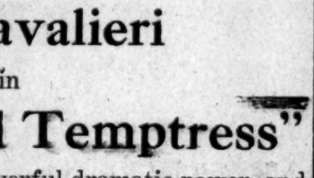
P. M.—12.35, 1.35, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.55.

†Except Sundays.

HENRY K. FIELD & COMPANY

Lumber and Mill Work

Quick Shipments — Grades Guaranteed



"It's like this"—

An auto tire is too expensive to have any one experiment with.

In our shop—"Over 20 years' experience back of every job."

Expert nursing for sick tires.

Leahy's Tire Hospital,

Opposite Police Station

Alexandria, Virginia.

WASHINGTON - VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE TO TRAINMEN

Commencing September 1, 1918, and thereafter until further notice, wages of motormen and conductors will be as follows:

In Continuous Service	Per Hour
Less than one year	40c
Second year	41c
Third year	42c
Fourth year	43c
Fifth year and thereafter.	44c

Extra men wil lreceive one-half pay from time of reporting for work until excused for the day or asigned to a run.

J. W. RICH, Supt.

Washington, D. C.,
August 17, 1918.

BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE.

Lynde Crocker, Chicago.

From Kansas—Mrs. Effie Boutwell Main, Topeka.

From Maryland—Miss Julia Emory and Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore.

From Montana—Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings.

From New York—Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown; Miss Lucy Burns. Brooklyn, and Miss Alice Kimball, New York City.

From New Jersey—Miss Alice Paul, Moorestown.

From Oregon—Miss Clara Wold, Portland.

From Pennsylvania—Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fayetteville; Miss Kate Heffelfinger, Shamokin, and Miss Mary Winsor, Haverford.

Wilson For War-Time Schools

President Wilson urges generous support for schools of all grades during war time. In a letter to Secretary Lane approving the Bureau of Education's plan for an educational campaign this sumer and fall he says:

"I am pleased to know that despite the unusual burdens imposed upon our people by the war they have maintained their schools and other agencies of education so nearly at their normal efficiency. That this should be continued throughout the war and that, in so far as the draft law will permit, there should be no falling off in attendance in elementary schools, high schools or colleges is a matter of the very greatest importance, affecting both our strength in war and our national welfare and efficiency when the war is over. So long as the war continues there will be constant need of very large numbers of men and women of the highest and most thorough training for war service in many lines. After the war there will be urgent need not only for trained leadership in all lines of industrial, commercial, social and civic life, but for a very high average of intelligence and preparation on the part of all the people. I would, therefore, urge that the people continue to give generous support to their schools of all grades and that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war and that the nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people. I approve most heartily your plans for making through the Bureau of Education a comprehensive campaign for the support of the schools and for the maintenance of attendance upon them, and trust that you may have the co-operation in this work of the American Council of Education."

WHY SUFFER SO?

Why suffer from a bad back, from sharp, shooting twinges, headaches, dizzines sand distressing urinary ills? Alexandria people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Could you ask for stronger proof of merit?

Mrs. L. C. Nalls, 540 South Patrick street, Alexandria, says: "I could hardly get about the house, my back felt so weak and sore. When I got down it was almost impossible for me to straighten up. I couldn't rest after I went to bed, my back ached so badly, and in the morning I could hardly dress myself. I felt weak and tired and my kidneys acted irregularly. My head ached, too. I got my first box of Doan's Kidney Pills at C. W. Summer's Drug Store and they did me so much good I got another box. After I had finished that, my back stopped aching and my kidneys haven't caused me any trouble since."

Price 60c at al ldealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Nalls had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

WANTED—An experienced clothing salesman to manage store in Alexandria; excellent opportunity for right man; answer stating age, past experience and salary expected; all answers held in confidence. Address Manager, care Gazette Office. 194-tf

FLEISCHMANN'S DELICATESSEN

Try Our Home-Cooked Ham and Tongue

Liberty Potatoe Salad, 15c lb.

Butter, Cheeses and Eggs.

AUCTION SALES.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Pursuant to the terms of a certain decree entered in the Circuit Court of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, on the 18th day of July, 1918, in the Chancery Cause of Alexandria National Bank, etc., vs. J. Reece Caton et als., the undersigned Special Commissioners appointed by said decree will offer for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1918, at 3 p. m., in front of the premises the undivided one-fourth (1-4) interest of Geo. T. Caton in and to all of that certain lot of ground and improvements thereon situated in the said city of Alexandria, Virginia, beginning on the south side of Cameron street, 60 feet east of Fayette street and running thence east on Cameron street 25 feet and thence south between parallel lines 100 feet to an alley, and being known as 1116 Cameron street. This property is improved by a seven room frame dwelling in good condition, and is well located.

Terms of sale: Cash. Conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

C. E. Nicol, A. B. Nicol, Special Commissioners.

I certify that the bond required in this case has been duly executed by C. E. Nicol, active commissioner, with sufficient surety.

Teste:

183-t f. Nevell S. Greenaway, Clerk.

Notice.

After August 15th, the on hand department of the American Railway Express Company will be located at 208 King street.

E. C. Sampson, Agent American Railway Express Company. 193-3t.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VIRGINIA—In the clerk's office of the Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 17th day of August, 1918.

Ada B. Smith, Complainant, vs. Hugh Smith, defendant. In chancery.

Memo.—The object of this suit is to obtain for the complainant an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony from defendant on the grounds of wilful and voluntary desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit; resumption of maiden name; custody of infant girl child, and for general relief. It apeparing by an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Hugh Smith, is a non-resident of this state: It is ordered, That said defendant appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Robinson Moncure, P. Q. A copy—Teste.

Nevell S. Greenaway,
195-4w Clerk.

VIRGINIA—In the clerk's office of the Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 17th day of August, 1918.

Lillian J. Lucas, complainant, vs. Thornton Lucas, defendant. In chancery.

Memo.—The object of this suit is to obtain a decree granting to the complainant, an absolute divorce from the defendant, on the grounds of wilful desertion and abandonment for a period of more than three years prior to the institution of this suit, and for general relief. It appearing by an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Thornton Lucas is a non-resident of this state: It is ordered, That said defendant appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Thomas M. Watson, P. Q. A copy—Teste.

Nevell S. Greenaway,
195-4w Clerk.

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Sold Everywhere

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Says Watoga Lady, "As To What Cardui Has Done For Me, So As To Help Others."

Watoga, W. Va.—Mrs. S. W. Gladwell, of this town, says: "When about 15 years of age, I suffered greatly . . . Sometimes would go a month or two, and I had terrible headache, backache, and bearing-down pains, and would just drag and had no appetite. Then . . . it would last . . . two weeks, and was so weakening, and my health was awful.

My mother bought me a bottle of Cardui, and I began to improve after taking the first bottle, so kept it up till I took three . . . I gained, and was well and strong, and I owe it all to Cardui.

I am married now and have 3 children . . . Have never had to have a doctor for female trouble, and just resort to Cardui if I need a tonic. I am glad to testify to what it has done for me. so as to help others."

If you are nervous or weak, have headaches, backaches, or any of the other ailments so common to women, why not give Cardui a trial? Recommended by many physicians. In use over 40 years.

Begin taking Cardui today. It may be the very medicine you need.

NC-130

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP.

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by Leadbeater Drug Corporation.

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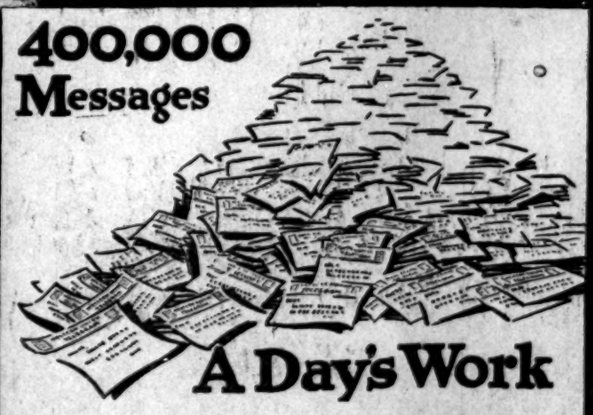

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